

Carol, his children Christopher, Lisa, and Kerry, and all of those who have had the honor to know him.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost a true hero.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS D. LAMBROS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the Honorable Thomas D. Lambros upon his retirement. Chief Judge Lambros was born to parents Demetrios and Panagoula Lambros in Ashtabula, OH, on February 4, 1930. Chief Judge Lambros was the youngest of five brothers. He graduated from Ashtabula High School in 1948, and received his law degree from Cleveland-Marshall Law School in 1952. He was admitted to the practice of law that same year at the age of 22.

Chief Judge Lambros' illustrious career started in 1960, when he was elected to his first judgeship. From 1960 through 1967, Chief Judge Lambros served on the Court of Common Pleas for the State of Ohio, Ashtabula County. In 1966, Judge Lambros was re-elected without opposition. As a common pleas judge, Judge Lambros established a voluntary public defender program to provide free counsel to indigent criminal defendants. The establishment of this innovative program preceded the landmark Supreme Court decision in *Gideon versus Wainwright*, which held that the Constitution guarantees free counsel to indigent defendants.

Also as a common pleas judge, Chief Judge Lambros instituted mandatory domestic relations conciliation programs. This program established a 3-month cooling-off period before formal divorce proceedings would take place. Through the passage of time and the efforts of skilled social workers, this program saved many marriages and served to adjust family relationships.

On June 3, 1967, Chief Judge Lambros, at the age of 37, was nominated United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio by President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Confirmation by the Senate took place on August 18, 1967, and Judge Lambros took office on August 28, 1967. On January 16, 1990, he became Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

While serving as a Federal judge, Chief Judge Lambros has had numerous judicial accomplishments. One very successful achievement was founding the "summary jury trial." This innovative judicial procedure is an effective method of resolving cases by promoting settlement, thus avoiding lengthy and expensive court trials. The summary jury trial is a short jury trial which helps to settle cases on the basis of a jury's advisory opinion. The procedures has received widespread acceptance in both Federal and State courts throughout the country.

The policymaking arm of the Federal judiciary, the Judicial Conference of the United States, in 1984 adopted a resolution endorsing

the use of the summary jury trial in Federal courts nationwide. In 1983, 1984, and 1985, Chief Judge Lambros was commended by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Warren E. Burger, in the "Year End Reports on the Judiciary," for developing the summary jury trial process. These reports represent the Chief Justice's perspective on the most important developments in the judiciary and on its current and future needs. Chief Judge Lambros' invention, the summary jury trial, received formal statutory recognition by the U.S. Congress in the Judicial Reform Act of 1990. By this legislative enactment, Federal judges are now authorized to utilize the summary jury trials throughout the Nation.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally recognize Thomas Lambros, both as a wise and compassionate officer of the court who has made an enormously positive impression on our justice system, and as a personal friend. His selfless dedication to both his community and his family is commended. May God bless Thomas with health, happiness, and continued success in his retirement. All friends of justice will surely miss him.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MILES B.
BORDEN, KINGS PARK CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE, INC. 1994 MAN OF
THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Miles B. Borden on being named the Kings Park Chamber of Commerce 1994 Man of the Year.

Miles Borden, whose family settled in the community in the 1890's is a lifelong resident of Kings Park. His family was among the founding members of the Lucien Memorial United Methodist Church of Kings Park, where he is an active member of the board of trustees.

He has been a member of the Kings Park Fire Department for 40 years and served as president of the department for 6 years. In 1956 he chaired the committee which established the ambulance squad.

On December 31, 1994, he retired after serving 20 years as a volunteer trustee of the Smithtown Library boards of trustees. He is retired from a career as an assistant superintendent of the Amityville School District after 34 years in public education.

An accomplished author and historian, he has researched and published two histories of Kings Park, "The History of the Kings Park Fire Department" and "The First 100 Years—1892–1992: Lucien Memorial United Methodist Church." He is currently writing a history of Kings Park.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Miles Borden for his outstanding and selfless dedication and commitment to enriching the lives of the folks in the Kings Park community. And to extend our best wishes and congratulations for being named the 1994 Man of the Year.

SOLID WASTE INCINERATION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the facts surrounding solid waste incineration. While the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) may not be on the top of the agenda for this Congress, I believe the importance of the issue warrants some immediate discussion.

I have long been a vocal opponent of solid waste incinerators in my community. While incinerators may make some small dent in our garbage problem, they also create severe environmental and health concerns we cannot afford to ignore.

During combustion, an incinerator emits significant quantities of heavy metals like mercury, cadmium and lead, and complex organic compounds, including dioxins. Equally important, incineration transforms many toxic substances in solid waste into highly volatile compounds more easily absorbed into the food chain or inhaled or ingested by humans. Lead can cause mental retardation, learning disabilities and kidney damage. It is especially toxic to children and pregnant women. Cadmium has been linked to lung cancer and kidney disorders. High levels of dioxins can result in altered liver function. These toxins are not rare—they are common emissions of solid waste incinerators. Burning garbage is a dangerous and costly proposal.

Research has shown that air pollution by tiny particles, even within current legal limits, can raise the risk of early death from heart or lung disease. As a result, I have urged the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to review and update the Federal health based standard for particulate air pollution. This is an issue of great concern for me and my constituents since we must already cope with a number of polluting industries in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. Fortunately, the USEPA has initiated the process of revising air quality criteria for particle pollution. I welcome this action.

Last year, the USEPA released its report on the dangers of dioxins. Dioxins, one of the most toxic manmade chemicals, are chlorinated hydrocarbons that are byproducts of a number of combustion processes, including solid waste incineration. In its report, the USEPA concluded that dioxins are probable cancer causing agents. Dioxins have also been associated with weakened immune systems, birth defects and damage to the reproductive system.

Dioxins are extremely pervasive in the environment. Much of dioxin comes from incinerators that emit the chemicals through the air, which is deposited on grass and trees. The chemical is then consumed by cows and other animals. Dioxin is also deposited in lakes and streams and ingested by fish. The highest concentrations of dioxins are found in plants and animals, thus contaminating the food supply.